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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Kelsey's Hardy American Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Rhododendrons

Azaleas

Mountain Laurel

Leucothoe

Andromedas

Specimen Conifers, Etc.



— SMALL LEAF —
— 1/2 NATURAL SIZE —

*“Hardy
New England Grown
— Best by Test” —*

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner
Boxford-Highlands Nursery
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

This Catalog abrogates all previous prices

BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens are Specialties at Boxford-Highlands Nursery, backed by over thirty years' experience. Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by me, including Carolina Hemlock, Azalea vaseyi, Rhododendron carolinianum, Lilium grayi, Shortia galacifolia, Robinia kelseyi, Rhododendron catawbiense compacta, and many others.

Shipping Season begins in Spring, when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15 to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants—has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise I use my best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.

Truck Delivery. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto-truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles, and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and when wanted, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

Prices are made to fit the quality of the stock sent out. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is underground. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate burlaped balls, means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

Special Selection. Stock specially selected at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grade as they run in the nursery row.

Packing Charges. At prices printed in this catalog, boxing, balling or burlaping is free, except where noted. Where small sizes or deciduous stock is balled and burlaped by special request or to the "Trade," a charge is always made to cover cost, as follows:

Burlaping Charges:	Each
Small sizes	\$0.10
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees.....	.15
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees.....	.20
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees.....	.25
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees.....	.30

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

Terms. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted when cash accompanies order. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

Non-Warranty. No guarantee, express or implied, is made that stock will grow, whether planted by me or otherwise. Having no control over after-treatment of plantings or over weather conditions, it is obvious that purchaser must assume all responsibility after stock leaves the Nursery in good condition. However, under certain conditions I am prepared to guarantee plantings made by me covering a specified period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be made according to the risk involved and value of material.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part it will be gladly rectified.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Americans are now learning that our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, more permanent, and far more beautiful and "fitting" in our landscapes and home grounds than exotic material. Still the best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans. We are growing them by thousands.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



AZALEA ARBORESCENS, Sweet Azalea.
Photographed in Franklin Park, from stock supplied by
Boxford-Highlands Nursery.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work, based on plans that properly fit each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities for the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing,—facts too often overlooked. Moreover, water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience, and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance, and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with any commission, large or small.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Our Landscape Department plans and plants large or small estates. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Landscape Department,

Telephone Connection. Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts.



ABIES FRASERI, Fraser Fir, as a specimen.

A fine species from the high Carolina Mountains
and far superior to the northern Balsam Fir.

HARDY CONIFERS AND OTHER EVERGREENS

THE FIRS, *Abies*

ABIES CONCOLOR, White Fir.		Each	10	100
	12-18 in.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$115.00
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	210.00
	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	330.00
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Extra Specimens, 9-18 ft., \$10.00 to \$150.00 each				

ABIES FRASERI, Fraser Fir.

A fine species from the Carolina Mountains and far superior to the Northern Balsam Fir.

	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	45.00
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Specimens	6-7 ft.	7.00	66.00	600.00
	7-8 ft.	9.00	84.00	780.00
	8-9 ft.	12.00	105.00	

Extra Specimens, 9-14 ft., \$15.00 to \$50.00 each

ABIES FIRMA, Momi Fir.

ABIES HOMOLEPSIS (brachyphylla), Nikko Fir.

	6-9 in.	.60	5.40	
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
	2-3 ft.	4.50	42.00	
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
	5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	

ABIES HOMOLEPSIS UMBILICATA (umbellata), Dimplecone Fir.

5-9 ft. \$7.00 to \$15.00 each

ABIES PECTINATA, Silver Fir.

	18-24 in.	3.50	.	
	2-3 ft.	4.50	42.00	
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
	4-5 ft.	9.00		
	6-7 ft.	12.00		

Larger Specimens up to \$100.00 each

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVAURSI. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

THE CYPRESS AND RETINOSPORA, *Chamaecyparis*

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	3.50		

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA, Sawara Retinospora.

	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	45.00
	12-18 in.	1.00	8.40	75.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	165.00
	2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

ILEX OPACA, American Holly.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
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THE JUNIPERS AND REDCEDARS, *Juniperus*

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA, Pfitzer Juniper

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	\$1.25	11.25	
8-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA, Prostrate Juniper.

The beautiful New England type and the best of ground covers.

Very hardy and thrives in light or heavy soils.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	75.00
12-18 in.	1.50	12.00	105.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

	Each	10	100
JUNIPERUS SABINA, Savin. 6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA, Tamarix Savin. 3-6 in.	.75	6.75	50.00
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Redcedar, 12-18 in.	.65	6.00	54.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	276.00
4-5 ft.	4.50		
5-6 ft.	6.00		
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA, Silver Redcedar, 2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI, Schott Redcedar, 4-5 ft.	6.00		
5-6 ft.	9.00		

KALMIA. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.
 LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.
 LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

THE SPRUCES, Picea

	Each	10	100
PICEA CANADENSIS (alba), White Spruce, 6-9 in.	.45	3.75	30.00
12-18 in.	.85	7.65	69.00
18-24 in.	1.60	14.40	
2-3 ft.	2.50	24.00	
3-4 ft.	3.50		
Larger Specimens up to \$50.00 each.			
PICEA CANADENSIS CAERULEA, Silver White Spruce, 8-9 ft.	15.00		
PICEA ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Spruce, 12-18 in.	1.25	12.00	108.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.00	135.00
PICEA EXCELSA, Norway Spruce, 18-24 in.	.75	6.00	54.00
2-3 ft.	1.60	14.40	127.00
PICEA KOYAMAI, Koyamai Spruce, A beautiful rare Japanese species, 9-12 in.	.75	6.00	54.00
12-18 in.	1.25	12.00	
PICEA OMORIKA, Serbian Spruce, Perhaps the finest of the spruces and very rare, 3-4 ft.	12.00		
PICEA PUNGENS (parryana), Colorado Spruce, This is a typical green form, 12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	129.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	24.00	210.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	
7-15 ft. Specimens up to \$75.00 each.			
PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, Blue Colorado Spruce, Selected from seedling types but not grafted, 12-18 in.	2.75	27.00	225.00
18-24 in.	3.60	33.00	300.00
2-3 ft.	5.20	48.00	450.00
3-4 ft.	7.50		
6-18 ft. Specimens up to \$90.00 each.			
PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERI, Koster Blue Spruce, These are true Koster variety and perfect specimens in every respect, 7-8 ft.	60.00	540.00	
8-9 ft.	75.00	675.00	
9-10 ft.	90.00	810.00	
10-12 ft.	120.00	1080.00	
PICEA RUBRA, Red Spruce, 4-5 ft.	3.50	30.00	
PIERIS FLORIBUNDA. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.			

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

THE PINES, *Pinus*

PINUS BANKSIANA, Jack Pine.	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.00	108.00
4-5 ft.	2.50	21.00	180.00
5-6 ft.	3.50	30.00	270.00
6-8 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
8-10 ft.	8.00	75.00	600.00
PINUS CEMBRA, Swiss Stone Pine.			
12-18 in.	1.75	15.00	
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	
PINUS DENSIFLORA, Japanese Red Pine.			
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.00	
5-6 ft.	4.00	36.00	
PINUS EDULIS, Nut Pine.	3-6 in.	.50	4.50
PINUS FLEXILIS, Limber Pine.			
12-18 in.	.75	5.40	45.00
18-24 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	15.00	132.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
PINUS MONTANA, Swiss Mountain Pine.			
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
4-5 ft.	12.50	120.00	
PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS, Mugho Pine.			
Perhaps the most useful of the dwarf conifers for foundation planting.			
6-12 in.	1.25	12.00	108.00
12-18 in.	1.60	15.00	135.00
18-24 in.	2.40	22.50	210.00
2-3 ft.	4.50	42.00	378.00
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
PINUS MONTICOLA, Western White Pine.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	12.00	108.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
PINUS NIGRA, Austrian Pine.			
6-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
12-18 in.	1.25	12.00	
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	255.00
3-4 ft.	4.50	40.50	
4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
PINUS PARVIFLORA, Japanese White Pine.			
18-24 in.	2.00		
PINUS PONDEROSA, Western Yellow Pine.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
PINUS RESINOSA, Red Pine.			
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.00	
4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	
6-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
8-10 ft.	15.00	141.00	
PINUS STROBUS, White Pine.			
6-9 in.	.20	1.25	11.25
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Specimens 6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	
Specimens 8-10 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Extra sheared Specimens, 6-10 ft.,	\$12.00 to \$20.00 each.		
Seedlings, 2-year, 6-9 in., at	\$21.00 per 1,000.		

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine

	Each	10	100
Specimens 8-10 ft.	10.00	90.00	
Specimens 10-12 ft.	12.50	112.50	
Extra Specimens, \$15.00 to \$30.00 each.			

PINUS THUNBERGI, Japanese Black Pine.

2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI, Douglas-fir.

6-9 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.25	21.00	189.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	

Larger Specimens up to \$40.00 each.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI GLAUCA, Blue Douglas-fir.

7-8 ft.	12.00
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RHODODENDRONS. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA, Umbrella-pine.

9-12 in.	1.50
12-18 in.	2.50

THE YEWS, Taxus

TAXUS BACCATA REPANDENS, Spreading English Yew.

	Each	10	100
15-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	

TAXUS CANADENSIS (minor), Canada Yew.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.00	120.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00
15-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00
2-2½ ft.	5.00	45.00

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA (brevifolia), Dwarf Japanese Yew.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00
12-18 in.	4.00	36.00

THE ARBORVITAE, Thuja

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	.30	2.00	18.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00	

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA, American Globe Arborvitae.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS AUREA, Golden American Arborvitae.

3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA, Ware Arborvitae.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50
18-24 in.	2.50	21.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF THUJA. AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*occidentalis pyramidalis*).

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.25	30.00	



ABIES CONCOLOR, White Fir.
Large specimens at Boxford-Highlands Nursery.



CAROLINA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga caroliniana*)

"Its dense, dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches, and eventually pyramidal form, combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation."

Photographed by Harlan P. Kelsey at the Arnold Arboretum,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE HEMLOCKS, *Tsuga*

TSUGA CANADENSIS, Canada Hemlock.

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.75	16.00	
2-3 ft.	2.50	24.00	200.00
Sizes from 6 ft. up are extra heavy specimens.	5-6 ft. 7.00	63.00	
	6-7 ft. 10.00	90.00	
	7-8 ft. 15.00	135.00	
	8-10 ft. 18.00	156.00	
	10-12 ft. 25.00	225.00	
	12-14 ft. 30.00	270.00	

TSUGA CANADENSIS PENDULA, Sargent Weeping Hemlock.
2-2½ ft. spread, \$15.00.

TSUGA CAROLINIANA, Carolina Hemlock.

Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches with a "Japanese effect." It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly. Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, in a letter dated October 30, 1923: "As you know I consider this tree (Carolina Hemlock) the handsomest conifer we can grow in New England."

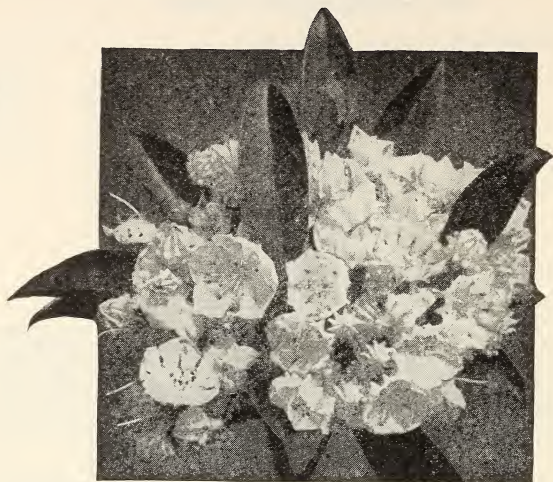
12-18 in.	1.50	14.00	132.00
18-24 in.	2.25	20.00	180.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	30.00	270.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	50.00	450.00
4-5 ft.	12.00	100.00	
5-6 ft.	20.00	180.00	
6-7 ft.	30.00	270.00	
7-8 ft.	40.00	360.00	

**RHODODENDRONS, KALMIAS AND
OTHER HARDY BROADLEAF
EVERGREENS**

	Each	10	100
ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA, Bogrosemary.			
9-12 in.	.60	5.40	
CALLUNA VULGARIS HUMOSA.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA, White Heather.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
12-18 in.	1.50		
CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA, Leatherleaf.			
3-6 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
Clumps 12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
DAPHNE CNEORUM, Rose Daphne.			
6-9 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
12-15 in.	1.25	11.25	
GAYLUSSACIA BRACHYCERA, Box Huckleberry.			
3-6 in.	1.25	11.25	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

THE KALMIAS



Kalmia latifolia, detail of flowers

KALMIA AUGUSTIFOLIA, Lambkill.

A dwarf species, making a fine ground cover.

	Col.	Clumps	Each	10	100
KALMIA CAROLINA, Carolina Kalmia.	6-12 in.		.50	4.50	39.00
	3-6 in.		.50	4.50	39.00
KALMIA POLIFOLIA (glauc), Bog Kalmia.	6-9 in.		.60	5.40	

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, Mountain-laurel.

One of the most beautiful of our broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs, of surpassing beauty when in bloom. Boxford-Highlands Nursery has thousands of flowering-size clumps.

	6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
Clumps	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00

LEDUM GROENLANDICUM, True Labrador-tea.

	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	
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LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM, Box Sandmyrtle.

	3-6 in.	.60	5.40	
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LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM PROSTRATUM, Allegheny Sand-myrtle.

	3-6 in.	.60	5.40	
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LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI, Drooping Leucothoe.

Invaluable as a border or undershrub and for edging the Rhododendron and Azalea plantation. The "spray" foliage turns a rich bronze in autumn.

	Clumps	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	Clumps	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	Clumps	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	Clumps	2-3 ft.	2.25	21.00	195.00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS, Japanese Pachysandra.

	2 year	.25	1.75	15.00
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PIERIS (Andromeda) FLORIBUNDA, Mountain Andromeda.

	6-9 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	9-12 in.	1.75	15.75	
	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
	18-24 in.	4.50	40.50	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODODENDRONS

The Native American Rhododendrons are the best for American planting, being hardier than both the "hybrids" and the many Asiatic species. Even where the hardier of the hybrid varieties are successful, the dark-foliaged American species *maximum* and *catawbiense* should form the main background.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM, Carolina Rhododendron.

A clear pink American species, introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey many years ago. There is no magenta shade in the flowers. Entirely hardy and fine for massing on hillsides and in rockeries.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Clumps 12-18 in.	2.50	21.00	
Clumps 18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM ALBUM, White Carolina Rhododendron. A white natural variety of the above, also an introduction of Mr. Kelsey's.

Collected seedlings 6-9 in. 1.00 9.00

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, Catawba Rhododendron.

The hardiest and best all-round Rhododendron and the one which supplied color and hardiness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple. Leaves dark shiny green.

	3-6 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
	18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
Clumps	12-18 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps	4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	



CATAWBA RHODODENDRON

As grown in clumps at Boxford-Highlands Nursery.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



CAROLINA
RHODODENDRON,
Clear Pink



ROSEBAY
RHODODENDRON,
White or
pink-tinged.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE COMPACTA.

A dense growing variety discovered and introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. Very distinct from the catawbiense type.

	Each	10	100
Clumps 9-12 in.	2.50	21.00	195.00
Clumps 12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, Rosebay Rhododendron.

The white or pink-tinged flowers and late-blooming habit make this species invaluable for hardy Rhododendron plantings.

RHODODENDRON MINUS, Piedmont Rhododendron.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25
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RHODODENDRON MUCRONULATUM, Korean Rhododendron.

A. hardy Asiatic species.	3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF RHODODENDRONS.

Some of the hardiest sorts as named below.

18-24 in.	7.00	63.00
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00

Album Elegans, blush, changing to white.

Caractacus, purplish crimson.

Charles Dickens, dark scarlet.

Ignatius Sargent, deep pink.

Mrs. Milner, rich crimson.

Opal (Luteoroseum), rose, blotched yellow.

Parsons Grandiflorum, rose.

Purpureum Elegans, royal-purple.

Roseum Elegans, rose.

Myrtle, Myrtifolium, deep rosy-pink.

12-18 in.	7.00
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18-24 in.	9.00
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2½-3 ft.	12.00
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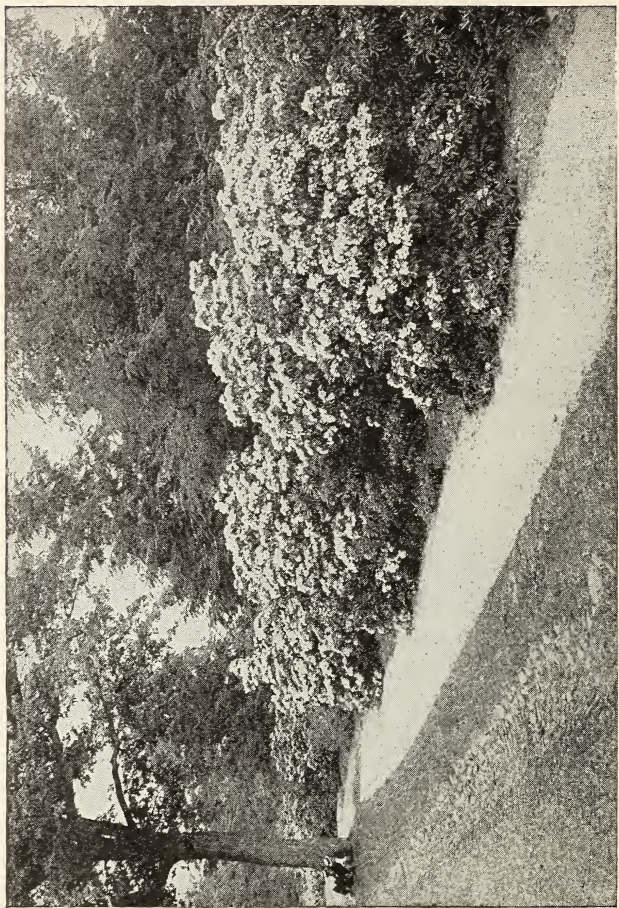
Wilson (laetivirens).

18-24 in.	9.00
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DROOPING LEUCOTHOE (L. catesbaei)

The most beautiful broadleaf evergreen for low borders in America



The Kalmia or Mountain-laurel at Arnold Arboretum, with background of tall evergreens
Photograph by Harlan P. Kelsey

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

ACER BUERGERIANUM, Trident Maple.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
ACER DASYCARPUM (saccharinum), Silver Maple.			
3-4 in. caliper 16-18 ft.	15.00		
ACER GINNALA, Amur Maple.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
ACER PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8-10 ft.	3.00	27.00	
10-12 ft.	4.50	40.50	
12-14 ft.	6.00	54.00	
14-16 ft.	8.00		
16-20 ft.	12.00		
Extra caliper at special prices.			
ACER RUBRUM, Red Maple.			
2-3 ft.	.30	2.40	21.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	
ACER SACCHARUM, Sugar Maple.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	27.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
4-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
8-10 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
ACER SPICATUM, Mountain Maple.			
Seedlings 2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	27.00

HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF ACER.

Wier Maple (Acer saccharinum wieri).			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
10-12 ft.	3.00	27.00	
12-14 ft.	4.00	36.00	
Pyramidal Silver Maple (Acer dasycarpum pyramidale).			
5-6 ft.	3.50	31.50	
2-2½ in. caliper	6.00	54.00	
AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA, SASKATOON.			
10-15 in.	.30	2.70	
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS, Downy Shadblow.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	
AMORPHA TENNESSEENSIS, Tennessee-indigo.			
2-3 ft. S.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft. S.	.75	6.75	
AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA, Chinese Wild Peach.			
Seedlings	.25	2.10	
ARALIA SPINOSA, Devils-Walkingstick.			
2-3 ft.	.30	2.40	
ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
ARONIA MELANOCARPA, Black Chokeberry.			
9-12 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
Clumps 3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
ARONIA MELANOCARPA GRANDIFOLIA, Great Black Chokeberry.			
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

THE BEST HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS



1. *Azalea viscosa* 2. *Azalea nudiflora* 3. *Azalea vaseyi*
4. *Azalea calendulacea* 5. *Azalea arborescens*

HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS

The American Azaleas are among the choicest of all ornamentals, whether exotic or native, and were but rarely seen in cultivation before being disseminated by Boxford-Highlands Nursery.

They are seen at their best when planted in large masses, and in properly prepared beds they richly repay any unusual care given them. Like most ericaceous plants, they love deep, moist, well-drained soil, and these showy native species are particularly adapted to planting in shrub borders and with Rhododendrons, their brilliant blossoms being set off by a background of dark foliage. Azaleas can be successfully grown almost anywhere, following the same instructions given for Rhododendrons. The complete hardiness of all the species we offer is unquestionable. No American shrubs equal the native Azaleas, particularly Azalea calendulacea, for woodland and hillside plantings.

Our cold Carolina mountains have added no more beautiful plants to the garden than these American Azaleas, not excepting the magnificent broad-leaf evergreen Rhododendrons of world-wide fame.

arborescens, Sweet Azalea. 5 to 15 feet. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump, 3 to 6 feet broad, in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn, and is the best of all genus. The clumps offered have from 25 to 100 stems and are heavily budded with enormous balls.

calendulacea, Flame Azalea. 6 to 15 feet. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet 'fiery' I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange, and bright gold, as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 inches are budded. These Azalea calendulacea are splendid clumps, with a mass of buds, and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.

nudiflora, Pinxter Flower. Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following A. vaseyi.

vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea. 6 to 15 feet. This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink, or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem-growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

vicosa, Swamp Azalea. White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Quite fragrant.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS, Sweet Azalea.		Each	10	100
	3-6 in.	1.00	8.40	75.00
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	

AZALEA CALENDULACEA (lutea), Flame Azalea.		Each	10	100
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	

AZALEA KAEMPFERI, Torch Azalea.		Each	10	100
	8-10 in.	1.00	9.00	

AZALEA VASEYI, Pinkshell Azalea.		Each	10	100
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
	2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

AZALEA VISCOSA, Swamp Azalea.		Each	10	100
	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	201.00
Clumps	3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	
Clumps	4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
BERBERIS CANADENSIS, Allegheny Barberry.				
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
BERBERIS KOREANA, Korean Barberry.				
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
BERBERIS POIRETI, Poiret Barberry.				
Seedlings	9-12 in.	.40	3.60	
BERBERIS SIEBOLDI, Siebold Barberry.				
	2½-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
BERBERIS THUNBERGI, Japanese Barberry.				
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
BERBERIS THUNBERGI MAXIMOWICZI, Coral Barberry.				
	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
BERBERIS THUNBERGI MINOR, Box Barberry.				
	6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
BERBERIS VERNAE, Verna Barberry.				
Seedlings	9-12 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
BERBERIS VULGARIS, European Barberry.				
Seedlings	9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	18-24 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
BETULA ALBA, European White Birch.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
	10-12 ft.	2.50	22.50	
BETULA LENTA, Sweet Birch.				
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
BETULA LUTEA, Yellow Birch.				
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
BETULA NIGRA, River Birch.				
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
BETULA PAPYRIFERA (papyracea), Canoe Birch.				
	10-12 ft.	2.50	22.50	
BETULA POPULIFOLIA, Gray Birch.				
Seedlings	2-3 ft.	.25	2.10	18.00
CALLICARPA JAPONICA, Japanese Beautyberry.				
Seedlings	6-9 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, Common Sweetshrub.				
Clumps	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA (americana), American Hornbeam.				
	4-5 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	6-8 ft.	1.60	14.40	129.00
CASTANEA PUMILA, Chinquapin.				
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS, Common Buttonbush.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA, White Fringetree.				
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
	4-5 ft.	3.00	27.00	
	5-6 ft.	4.00	36.00	
CLADRASTIS (Virgilia) LUTEA, Yellow-wood.				
	5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	
	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50	
CLETHRA ACUMINATA, Cinnamon Clethra.				
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, Summersweet.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
Clumps, 18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
CLETHRA TOMENTOSA, Woolly Clethra.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
CORNUS ALBA, Tatarian Dogwood.			
12-15 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA, Coral Dogwood.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
CORNUS ALBA ALTERNIFOLIA, Pagoda Dogwood.			
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
CORNUS BRETSCHNEIDERI.			
Seedlings 6-9 in.	.30	2.40	
CORNUS FLORIDA, Flowering Dogwood.			
2-3 ft.	.60		
CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA, Redflowering Dogwood.			
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
4-5 ft.	3.50	31.50	
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00	
6-7 ft.	7.00	63.00	
7-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
CORNUS PANICULATA (racemosa), Gray Dogwood.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	
CORNUS RUGOSA, Roundleaf Dogwood.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA, Goldentwig Dogwood.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
CORYLUS ROSTRATA, Beaked Hazelnut.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA VILLOSULA.			
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
COTONEASTER AMBIGUA.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
COTONEASTER DIELSIANA, Diels Cotoneaster			
Seedlings 9-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
COTONEASTER DIVARICATA, Spreading Cotoneaster.			
Seedlings 18-24 in.	.50	4.50	48.00
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS PERPUSILLA.			
Pots 3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	
COTONEASTER INTEGERRIMA, European Cotoneaster.			
Pots 3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
COTONEASTER LUCIDA (sinensis)			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
COTONEASTER MOUPINENSIS, Mupin Cotoneaster.			
Pots 6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
CRATAEGUS ARKANSANA, Arkansas Hawthorn.			
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
CRATAEGUS ARNOLDIANA, Arnold Hawthorn.			
Seedlings 18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
CRATAEGUS COCCINEA, Thicket Hawthorn.			
Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
Seedlings 18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
CRATAEGUS CORDATA, Washington Hawthorn.			
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA ALBOPLENA, Double English Hawthorn.			
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA PUNICEA, Single Pink Hawthorn.				
	Each	10	100	
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
CRATAEGUS NITIDA, Glossy Hawthorn.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA SPLENDENS, Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn.				
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
CRATAEGUS PRUNIFOLIA, Plumleaf Hawthorn.				
	Seedlings 3-6 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	6-12 in.	.40	3.60	
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
CRATAEGUS PRUINOSA, Frosted Hawthorn.				
	Seedlings 18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
CRATAEGUS PUNCTATA, Dotted Hawthorn.				
	Seedlings 2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
CRATAEGUS ROTUNDIFOLIA (glandulosa), Roundleaf Hawthorn.				
	18-24 in.	.75		
CRATAEGUS TOMENTOSA, Pear Hawthorn.				
	Seedlings 9-12 in.	.30	2.40	
HORTICULTURAL VARIETY OF CRATAEGUS.				
	Double Pink 3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
CYDONIA JAPONICA, Flowering Quince.				
	12-15 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
DEUTZIA GRACILIS, Slender Deutzia.				
	8-12 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
DEUTZIA LEMOINEI, Lemoine Deutzia.				
	12-15 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
DEUTZIA SCABRA CRENATA, Crinkle Deutzia.				
	12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
HORTICULTURAL VARIETY OF DEUTZIA SCABRA.				
	Pride of Rochester 12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
DIERVILLA RIVULARIS, Georgia Bush-honeysuckle.				
	Seedlings 6-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	Seedlings 12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
DIERVILLA SESSILIFOLIA, Southern Bush-honeysuckle.				
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian-olive.				
	6-9 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS, Redvein Enkianthus.				
	9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
EUONYMUS ALATUS, Winged Euonymus.				
	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.50	
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
	4-5 ft.	4.50	40.50	
EUONYMUS BUNGEANUS, Winterberry Euonymus.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.50	
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS, European Burningbush.				
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
EUONYMUS LATIFOLIUS, Broadleaf Burningbush.				
	Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	Seedlings 18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.60	14.40	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

EUONYMUS YEDOENSIS, Yeddo	Euonymus, Each	10	100
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
FAGUS AMERICANA, American	Beech.		
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
	5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00
	6-7 ft.	4.00	36.00
FAGUS SYLVATICA, European	Beech.		
	3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50
FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA, Purple	Beech.		
	3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50
FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSI, Rivers	Beech.		
	4-5 ft.	3.50	
	6-7 ft.	5.00	
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA, Border	Forsythia.		
	12-18 in.	.25	2.10
	18-24 in.	.30	2.70
	Clumps 4-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSА, Weeping	Forsythia.		
	12-18 in.	.25	2.10
	18-24 in.	.30	2.70
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSА FORTUNEI, Fortune	Forsythia.		
	12-18 in.	.30	2.70
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSА SIEBOLDI, Siebold	Forsythia.		
	12-18 in.	.30	2.70
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA, Greenstem	Forsythia.		
	12-18 in.	.30	2.70
GAYLUSSACIA BACCATA (resinosa), Black	Huckleberry.		
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
GENISTA TINCTORIA, Woadwaxen.			
	9-12 in.	.30	2.40
GENISTA SCOPARIUS.		.30	2.40
GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA (canandensis), Kentucky	Coffeetree.		
	6-9 in.	.25	2.10
HALESIA MONTICOLA, Mountain	Silverbell.		
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00
	4-5 ft.	3.00	27.00
	8-10 ft.	8.00	
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA, Common	Witch-hazel.		
	Seedlings 9-12 in.	.30	2.40
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60
HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, Shrub-althea.			
Named varieties, Reds and Whites, as follows: Amplissima , early red; Bicolor , double white with red markings; Boule de Feu , double red; Jeanne d'Arc , double pure white; Lady Stanley , double white.			
	6-12 in.	.25	2.10
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS, Smooth	Hydrangea.		
	Seedlings 18-24 in.	.30	2.40
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA, Snowhill	Hydrangea.		
	12-18 in.	.30	2.40
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50
HYDRANGEA CINEREA, Ashy	Hydrangea.		
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA, Panicle	Hydrangea.		
	12-18 in.	.30	2.70
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, Peegee	Hydrangea.		
	12-15 in.	.35	3.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA PRAECOX, Early	Panicle Hydrangea.		
	8-12 in.	.25	3.00
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA TARDIVA, Late	Panicle Hydrangea.		
	8-12 in.	.25	3.00
HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA, Oakleaf	Hydrangea.		
	12-18 in.	.60	5.40
HYPERICUM AUREUM, Golden	St. Johnswort.		
	Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	2.10
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM.	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM, Shrubby St. Johnswort.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
ILEX MONTICOLA, Mountain Winterberry.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
ILEX VERTICILLATA, Common Winterberry.			
Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
9-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
ITEA VIRGINICA, Sweetspire.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA, Goldenrain-tree.			
8-15 in.	.25	3.00	27.00
LARIX LARICINA (americana), American Larch.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
LARIX EUROPAEA (decidua), European Larch.			
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
LARIX LEPTOLEPIS (kaempferi), Japanese Larch.			
10-12 ft.	4.00	36.00	
12-14 ft.	6.00	54.00	
LEUCOTHOE RACEMOSA, Sweetbells.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
LEUCOTHOE RECURVA, Redtwig Leucothoe.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
LIGUSTRUM ACUMINATUM.			
Seedlings 6-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE, Amur Privet (Northern Hardy Form).			
1-2 ft.	.25	2.10	18.00
LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, Ibota Privet.			
6-12 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
LIGUSTRUM IBOTA REGELIANUM, Regel Privet.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
LIGUSTRUM VULGARE, European Privet.			
6-12 in.	.15	1.40	9.00
15-24 in.	.20	1.80	15.00
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	
HORTICULTURAL VARIETY OF LIGUSTRUM.			
Ibodium Privet (ibodium).	12-18 in.	.25	2.10
18.00			
LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA, Winter Honeysuckle.			
12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
LONICERA MAACKI, Amur Honeysuckle.			
12 in.	.50	4.50	
LONICERA MORROWI, Morrow Honeysuckle.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
LONICERA MUENDENIENSIS, Muenden Honeysuckle.			
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
Seedlings 2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
LONICERA TATARICA ALBA, White Tatarian Honeysuckle.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
LONICERA TATARICA SIBERICA (rubra), Red Tatarian Honeysuckle.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
HORTICULTURAL VARIETY OF LONICERA.			
White Belle Honeysuckle (bella albida).			
15-30 in.	.25	1.80	15.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
LYONIA LIGUSTRINA, He-Huckleberry.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA, Cucumbertree.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	

THE FLOWERING CRABS

(*Malus* species and varieties)

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the lawn, but they are used to the greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide city streets.

As soon as the ground can be worked is an ideal time for planting. Give rich soil and mulch heavily. Use all the water the soil will take in planting.

Description of species and varieties made up from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins.

Prices of Flowering Crabs

1 year (from grafts) under 1 ft.	\$.75 each	\$ 6.75 per 10
1-2 ft.	1.00 each	9.00 per 10
2-3 ft.	1.25 each	11.25 per 10
3-4 ft.	1.75 each	15.75 per 10
4-5 ft.	2.50 each	22.50 per 10
5-6 ft.	3.50 each	31.50 per 10

MALUS AUGUSTIFOLIA, Southern Crab.

Late blooming American species, bright pink and very fragrant. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA, Arnold Crab.

One of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS ATROSANGUINEA, Carmine Crab.

Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers. 1 year from grafts, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.

MALUS BACCATA, Siberian Crab.

Tall, narrow tree, small white flowers and tiny orange or scarlet fruit. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS BACCATA MANDSHURICA, Manchurian Crab.

From China and Japan; its large pure white flowers quite fragrant; dark crimson fruit hangs on long stems. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS CORONARIA, Wild Sweet Crab.

White and pink flowers, delightfully fragrant. Native American species. 1 year from grafts, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA, Japanese Flowering Crab.

One of the handsomest, bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit, much liked by birds. 1 year from grafts, 3-4 feet.

MALUS HALLIANA PARKMANI, Parkman Crab.

Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS IOENSIS PLENA, Bechtel Crab.

Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. 1 year from grafts, 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.

MALUS MICROMALUS, Midget Crab.

Pale pink flowers from tiny deep rose-colored buds; small yellow fruit. Pyramidal habit. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA, Redvein Crab.

A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit. 1 year from grafts, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft.

MALUS PRUNIFOLIA, Pearleaf Crab.

Rare and perhaps the handsomest of the Asiatic Crabs, at least in fruit, which is 1½ in. long, very lustrous, bright red, or yellow with a red cheek. 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft.

MALUS PRUNIFOLIA RINKI (ringo), Chinese Apple.

Large white flowers, and red, yellow or green fruit, 1½ inches in diameter. Cultivated for its fruit in China. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS ROBUSTA, Cherry Crab.

Very early. Large white fragrant flowers and a handsome tree. Dull red fruit, 1 inch in diameter. 1 year from grafts, 5-6 ft.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



MALUS FLORIBUNDA, Japanese Flowering Crab.

MALUS SARGENTI, Sargent Crab.

Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Pale straw-color flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till Spring. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI, Scheidecker Crab.

Small tree of pyramidal habit, with small pink flowers in great profusion. 1 year from grafts, 3-4 feet.

MALUS SIEBOLDI (toringo), Toringo Crab.

Latest of the Asiatic Crabs to flower; bright red flower-buds and white flowers in greatest profusion. Large bright red, lustrous, persistent fruit. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS SIEBOLDI CALOCARPA.

"One of the handsomest (crabs) in the Arboretum, both in Spring and Autumn." Large pink and white flowers, brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS SPECTABILIS, Chinese Flowering Crab.

Tall shrub or small tree, large pink semi-double flowers, medium-size yellow fruit. 1 year from grafts.

MALUS ZUMI, Zumi Crab.

Pink and white flowers, bright scarlet fruit. 1 year from grafts, 3-4 feet.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MENZIESIA PILOSA, Allegheny Menziesia.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.60	\$5.40	\$48.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
MORUS ALBA, White Mulberry.	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
MYRICA CAROLINENSIS, Northern Bayberry.	9-12 in.	.35	2.70
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
MYRICA GALE, Sweetgale.	18-24 in.	.50	4.50
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, American Hophornbeam.	Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	2.10
OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM, Sourwood.	12-18 in.	.30	2.40
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50
PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE, Amur Corktree.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
PHELLODENDRON CHINENSE, Chinese Corktree.	Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	1.50
			12.00
PHELLODENDRON SACHALINENSE, Sakhalin Corktree.	Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	1.50
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00



OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM, Sourwood.

A small tree with beautiful ball-like flowers, resembling the Japanese Andromeda. Gorgeous autumn coloring.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS, Sweet Mockorange.

	Each	10	100
1 yr. 12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS GRANDIFLORUS, Big Mockorange.

1 yr. 18-30 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEI, Lemoine Mockorange.

2 yr. 10-18 in.	.30	2.40	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	

HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF PHILADELPHUS.

Double (coronarius florepleno).

1 yr. 1-2 ft.	.25	2.10	
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Zeyher (zeyheri) 1 yr. 12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
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PIERIS MARIANA, Staggerbush.

3-6 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
6-9 in.	.40	3.60	30.00

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA, Lombardy Poplar.

6-8 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
8-10 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00

POPULUS SIMONI, Simon Poplar.

8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50	
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PRUNUS AMERICANA, American Plum.

Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	18.00

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PRUNUS BESSEYI, Bessey Cherry.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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PRUNUS HORTULANA, Hortulan Plum.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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PRUNUS MARITIMA, Beach Plum.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
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PRUNUS MUNSONIANA, Wildgoose Plum.

Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
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1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	
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PRUNUS NIGRA, Canada Plum.

6-15 in.	.30	2.40	
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PRUNUS ORTHOSEPALA.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
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PRUNUS PUMILA, Sand Cherry.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
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2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
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PRUNUS REVERCHONI, Hog Plum.

3-6 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
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PRUNUS TOMENTOSA, Nanking Cherry.

Seedlings 18-24 in.	.30	2.40	
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18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00		

HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF PRUNUS.

Double Pinkflowering Almond (trichostyla sinensis).

.75	6.75	
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Double Whiteflowering Almond (glabro albiplena).

.75	6.75	
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RHAMNUS CATHARTICA, Common Buckthorn.

6-9 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
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RHAMNUS DAHURICA, Dahurian Buckthorn.

Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
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Seedlings 12-18 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
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RHODORA CANADENSIS, Rhodora.

15-18 in.	1.25	11.25	
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18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES, Jetbead.	Each	10	100
Seedlings 6-9 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
10-15 in.	.30	2.40	
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
RHUS COPALLINA, Shining Sumac.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
RHUS GLABRA, Smooth Sumac.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
RHUS TYPHINA, Staghorn Sumac.			
2-3 ft.	.30	2.40	
ROBINIA KELSEYI, Kelsey Locust.			
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
ROSA ACICULARIS, Prickly Rose.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
ROSA CANINA, Dogbrier.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
ROSA GYMNOCARPA, Bald-hip Rose.			
9-12 in.	.30	2.40	
ROSA HUGONIS, Hugo Rose.			
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	
ROSA LUCIDA, Virginia Rose.			
9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
ROSA LUCIDA ALBA, White Virginia Rose.			
6-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
ROSA MULTIFLORA, Japanese Rose.			
Seedlings 6-9 in.	.20	1.50	9.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	18.00
ROSA MULTIFLORA CATHAYENSIS, Cathay Rose.			
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.25	2.10	
ROSA NITIDA, Bristly Rose.			
9-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
ROSA RUBIGINOSA, Sweetbrier.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
ROSA RUGOSA (ferox), Rugosa Rose.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
ROSA SETIGERA, Prairie Rose.			
1 year	.30	2.40	21.00
ROSA SPINOSISSIMA, Scotch Rose.			
9-12 in.	.40	3.60	
RUBUS ODORATUS, Flowering Raspberry.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
SALIX HUMILIS, Prairie Willow.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
SALIX PENTANDRA, Laurel Willow.			
2-3 ft.	.25	2.10	18.00
SALIX TRISTIS, Dwarf Pussy Willow.	.40	3.60	
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS, American Elder.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
SORBUS AMERICANA, American Mountain-ash.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
SORBUS AUCUPARIA (europaea), European Mountain-ash.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
SORBUS COMMIXTA, Japanese Mountain-ash.			
9-12 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
SPIRAEA ARGUTA, Garland Spirea.			
2 yr. 10-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SPIRAEA BILLIARDI, Billiard Spirea.	Each	10	100
	1 yr. 12-18 in.	.25	2.10
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
SPIRAEA BUMALDA, Bumalda Spirea.	2 yr. 8-12 in.	.30	2.40
SPIRAEA FROEBELI, Froebel Spirea.	2 yr. 10-15 in.	.30	2.40
SPIRAEA JAPONICA OVALIFOLIA (callosa alba), White Spirea.	6-12 in.	.25	2.10
SPIRAEA JAPONICA RUBERRIMA (callosa rubra), Pink Spirea.	8-12 in.	.25	2.10
SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA, Bridalwreath.	18-24 in.	.50	4.50
SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA PLENA, Double Bridalwreath.	10-15 in.	.30	2.40
SPIRAEA SARGENTIANA.	3-6 in.	.40	3.60
SPIRAEA THUNBERGI, Thunberg Spirea.	8-12 in.	.25	2.10
SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI, Vanhoutte Spirea.	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
SPIRAEA VEITCHI, Veitch Spirea.	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF SPIREA.			
Anthony Waterer.	2 yr. 8-12 in.	.30	2.40
	18 in.	.50	4.50
White Billiard Spirea (billiardi alba)	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA, Cutleaf Stephanandra.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
STEWARTIA PENTAGYNA, Mountain Stewartia.	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00
SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS, Western Snowberry.	Seedlings 12-18 in.	.25	2.10
SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS, Common Snowberry.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS, Coralberry.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
SYMPLOCOS PANICULATA (crataegoides), Asiatic Sweetleaf.	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00
	2-2½ ft.	1.50	13.50
SYRINGA JOSIKAEA, Hungarian Lilac.	6-12 in.	.25	2.10
SYRINGA PERSICA, Persian Lilac.	12-18 in.	.40	3.60
SYRINGA VULGARIS, Common Lilac.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA, Common White Lilac.	2-3 ft.	.80	7.20
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
Mixed Hybrids.			
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
	2-3 ft.	1.60	14.40
	3-4 ft.	2.75	24.00
TAMARIX HISPIDA, Kashgar Tamarix.	6-12 in.	.30	2.40
TILIA AMERICANA, American Linden.	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
	10-12 ft.	6.00	54.00
ULMUS AMERICANA, American Elm.	5-6 ft.	.60	5.40
	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00
	8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50
	10-12 ft.	2.50	22.50
	12-14 ft.	4.00	36.00
	14-16 ft.	5.00	45.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM, Highbush Blueberry.

Fine stock, grown from seed and cuttings and transplanted several times. This is the Blueberry of commerce, but not the new Coville Hybrids. Also it is one of the finest of ornamentals. A success commercially only on acid soils. Each

	3-6 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
	6-9 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
	9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	12-18 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	

VACCINIUM PALLIDUM, Blueridge Blueberry.

A very fine variety from the Carolina Mountains. Large, sweet berries with a fine "bloom" when ripe. Fine ornamental.

	6-9 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	9-12 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00

VACCINIUM STAMINEUM, Deerberry.

	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM, Mapleleaf Viburnum.

	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

VIBURNUM AMERICANUM, American Cranberrybush.

	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES, Withe-rod.

Seedlings	18-24 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	3-4 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00



VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

VIBURNUM DENTATUM, Arrowwood.	Each	10	100
Seedlings 3-6 in.	.15	.75	6.00
Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	1.50	12.00
9-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
Clumps 5-7 ft.	2.00	18.00	
VIBURNUM LANTANA, Wayfaring-tree.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
VIBURNUM LENTAGO, Nannyberry.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
VIBURNUM OPULUS, European Cranberrybush.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUM, Dwarf Cranberrybush.			
6-9 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE, Common Snowball.			
5-10 in.	.25	2.10	
VIBURNUM SIEBOLDI, Siebold Viburnum.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, Doublefile Viburnum.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
WEIGELA AMABILIS, Rose Weigela.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	21.00
WEIGELA FLORIBUNDA, Crimson Weigela.			
8-15 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
WEIGELA ROSEA, Pink Weigela.			
2 yr. 10-20 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF WEIGELA.			
Desbois (hybrida desboisi), 10-15 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
Eva Rathke. 6-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA, Yellowroot.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00

VINES, CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA, Bower Actinidia.	Each	10	100
2 year	1.00	9.00	
AKEBIA QUINATA, Fiveleaf Akebia.			
3 year	.60	5.40	
AMPELOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA, Porcelain Ampelopsis.			
1 year	.40	3.60	
AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGLEMANNI, Engelmänn Creeper.			
12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA, Japanese Creeper.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
AMPELOPSIS VITACEA, Thicket Creeper.			
15-18 in.	.75	6.75	
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO, Dutchmans-pipe.			
	.50	4.50	
CELASTRUS ORBICULATUS PUNCTATUS, Christmas Bittersweet.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

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CLEMATIS PANICULATA, Sweet Autumn Clematis.			
	Each	10	100
medium	.40	3.60	
2 year	.75	6.75	
CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA, Western Virgins-bower.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA, Virgins-bower.			
Small	.25	2.10	18.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS, Wintercreeper.			
3 year	.60	5.40	48.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS, Bigleaf Wintercreeper.			
Strong	.60	5.40	
HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS, Climbing Hydrangea.			
5-inch pots	2.00		
LYCIUM CHINENSE, Chinese Matrimony-vine.			
1 year 3-4 ft.	.25	2.10	18.00
ROSA, Rose.			
American Pillar.	No. 1	.75	6.75
	No. 2	.50	4.50
Beauty of the Prairies (Queen of the Prairies).	No. 1	.75	6.75
	No. 2	.50	4.50
Crimson Rambler.	No. 2	.50	4.50
Dorothy Perkins (Pink Rambler).	No. 2	.50	4.50
	No. 2	.50	4.50
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Hiawatha.	No. 2	.50	4.50
Max Graf.		2.00	
Paul's Scarlet Climber.	No. 1	.75	6.75
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Silver Moon.	No. 1	.75	6.75
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	No. 1	.75	6.75
White Dorothy (White Dorothy Perkins).	No. 1	.75	6.75
wichuraiana, Wichurian Rose.	No. 1	.75	6.75
	No. 1	.75	6.75
Yellow Rambler.	No. 1	.75	6.75
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18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
VACCINIUM VITISIDAEA, Cowberry.			
Strong	1.00	9.00	
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2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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WISTERIA SINENSIS ALBA, White Chinese Wisteria.			
3 year	1.25	11.25	

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	Each	10	100
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ANEMONE JAPONICA, var. Queen Charlotte.			
ASTERS, in variety.			
CALTHA PALUSTRIS, Marshmarigold.			
CHELONE GLABRA, White Turtlehead.			
CHELONE LYONI, Pink Turtlehead.			
CHRYSANthemum COREANUM, Korean Chrysanthemum.			
CHRYSANthemum, hardy named varieties.			
CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA, Cohosh Bugbane.			
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Lily-of-the-Valley.			
CORNUS CANADENSIS, Bunchberry.			
CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE, Pink Ladyslipper.			
DIANTHUS, var. Her Majesty, pure white.			
DIANTHUS, var. Homer, dark red.			
DICENTRA EXIMIA, Fringed Bleedingheart.	.35	2.70	24.00
DICENTRA SPECTABILIS, Bleedingheart.	1.00	9.00	81.00
DIONAEA MUSCIPULA, Venus Flytrap.			
DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA, Roundleaf Sundew.			

FERNS

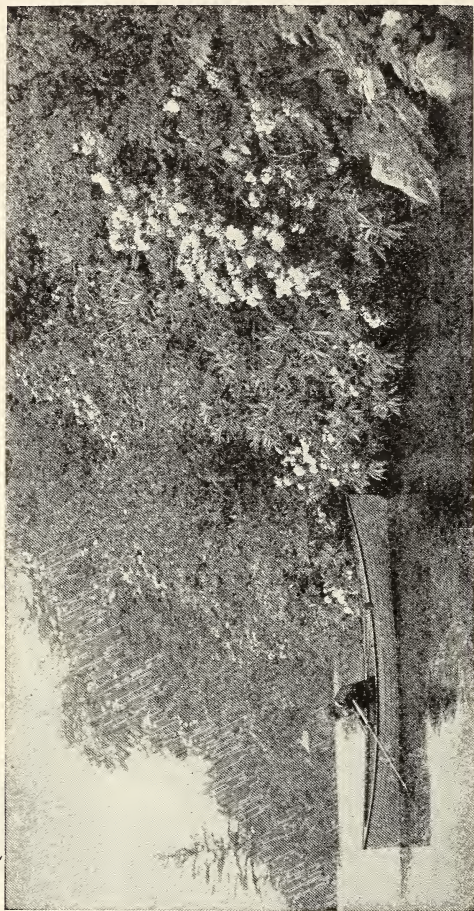
Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted, Each .30 10 2.75 100 24.00

Adiantum pedatum, American Maidenhair Fern.			
Athyrium (Asplenium) filixfemina, Lady Fern.			
Dennstedtia (Dicksonia) punctilobula, Hay-scented Fern.			
Dryopteris (Aspidium) marginalis, Leather Woodfern.			
Dryopteris noveboracensis, New York Fern.			
Dryopteris spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern.			
Dryopteris thelypteris, Marshfern.			
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive Fern.			
Osmunda cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
Osmunda claytoniana, Interrupted Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
Osmunda regalis, Royal Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
Polypodium vulgare, Common Polypody.			
Polystichum (Dryopteris) acrostichoides, Christmas Fern.			
Pteretis (Onoclea) nodulosa, Ostrich Fern.			

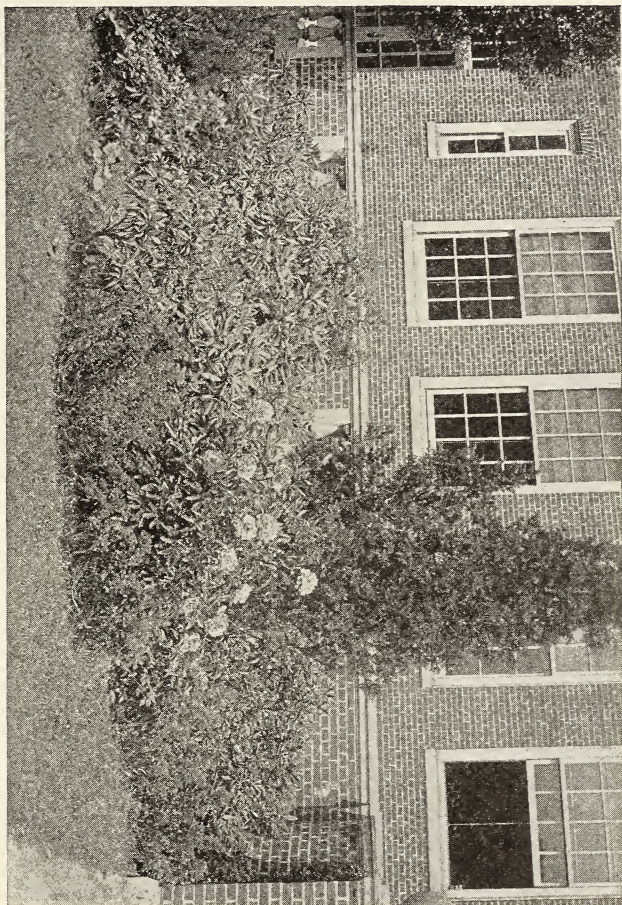


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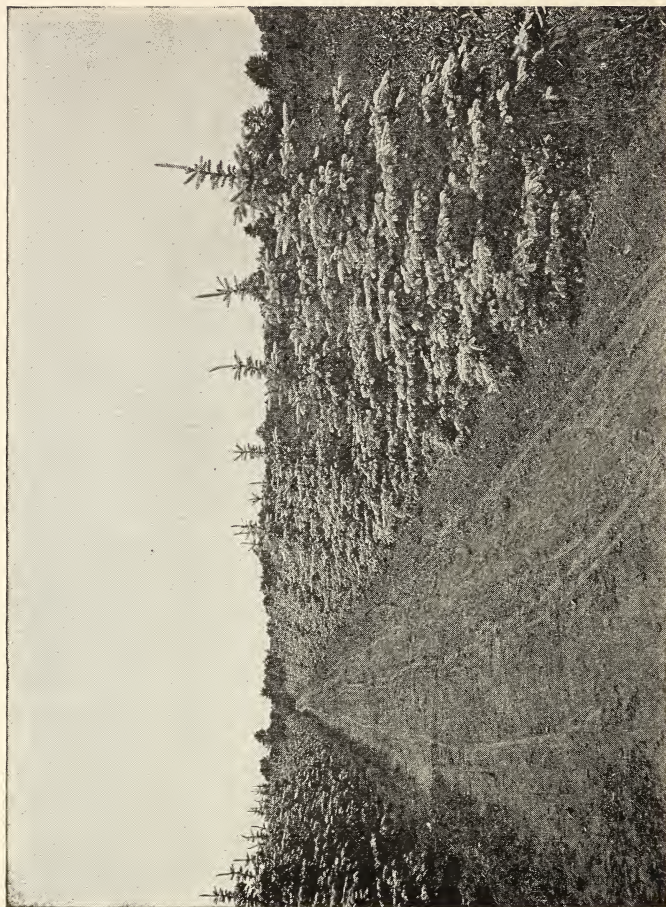
FILIPENDULA CAMTSCHATICA, Kamchatka Meadowsweet.			
GALAX APHYLLA, Galax.			
GILLENIA STIPULATA, Indian-physis.			
HEMEROCALLIS DUMORTIERI (sieboldi), Early Daylily.			
HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA, Lemon Daylily.	.40	3.60	
HEMEROCALLIS FULVA, Tawny Daylily.			
HEMEROCALLIS THUNBERGI, Japanese Daylily.			
HEPATIC TRILOBA, Roundlobe Hepatica.			
HOSTA (Funkia) LANCEFOLIA, Lanceleaf Plantainlily.			
HOSTA (Funkia) PLANTAGINEA GRANDIFLORA, Big Plantainlily.			
IRIS CRISTATA, Crested Iris.			
IRIS GERMANICA, German Iris, named varieties.			
IRIS GERMANICA, German Iris, mixed varieties.			
IRIS KAEMPFERI, Japanese Iris, finest mixed colors.			
IRIS PALLIDA, var. Dalmatica.			
IRIS PSEUDACORUS, Yellowflag Iris.			
IRIS VERNAL, Vernal Iris.			
IRIS VERSICOLOR (virginica), Blueflag Iris.			
LAMIUM MACULATUM, Spotted Deadnettle.			
LIATRIS SPICATA, Spike Gayfeather.			
LILIUM CANADENSE, Canada Lily.			
LILIUM CAROLINIANUM, Carolina Lily.			
LILIUM GRAYI, Grays Lily.			
LILIUM HENRYI, Henry Lily.	\$1.25	\$11.25	\$102.00
LILIUM SUPERBUM, American Turkscap Lily.			
LILIUM TIGRINUM, Tiger Lily.			
LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, Moneywort.			
OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA YOUNGI, Youngs Sundrops.			
PAEONIA, Peony, selected colors.	.60	4.50	30.00
PHLOX, named varieties in finest sorts.			
PHLOX SUBULATA, Moss Phlox.			
PHLOX, var. White Moss.			
POLYGONATUM COMMUTATUM, Great Solomonseal.			
PONTEDERIA CORDATA, Pickerelweed.			
SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, Bloodroot.			
SEMPERVIVUM CALIFORNICUM.			
SEMPERVIVUM FIMBRIATUM, Fringed Houseleek.			
SEMPERVIVUM GLOBIFERUM, Globe Houseleek.			
SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM (robustum), Roof Houseleek.			
SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA, Oconee-bells.			
SOLIDAGO, Goldenrod in variety.			
STENANTHIUM ROBUSTUM, Featherfleece.			
STOKESIA LAEVIS (cyanea), Stokesia.			
THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA, Carolina Thermopsis.			
TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Snow Trillium.			
TYPHA LATIFOLIA, Common Cattail.			
VINCA MINOR ALBA, White Common Periwinkle.			
VIOLA CORNUTA, Tufted Pansy.			
VIOLA PEDATA, Birdsfoot Violet.			
YUCCA FLACCIDA, Weakleaf Yucca.			



Rhododendrons and Kalmias are at their best when overhanging water, with a light background of mixed evergreen and deciduous foliage.

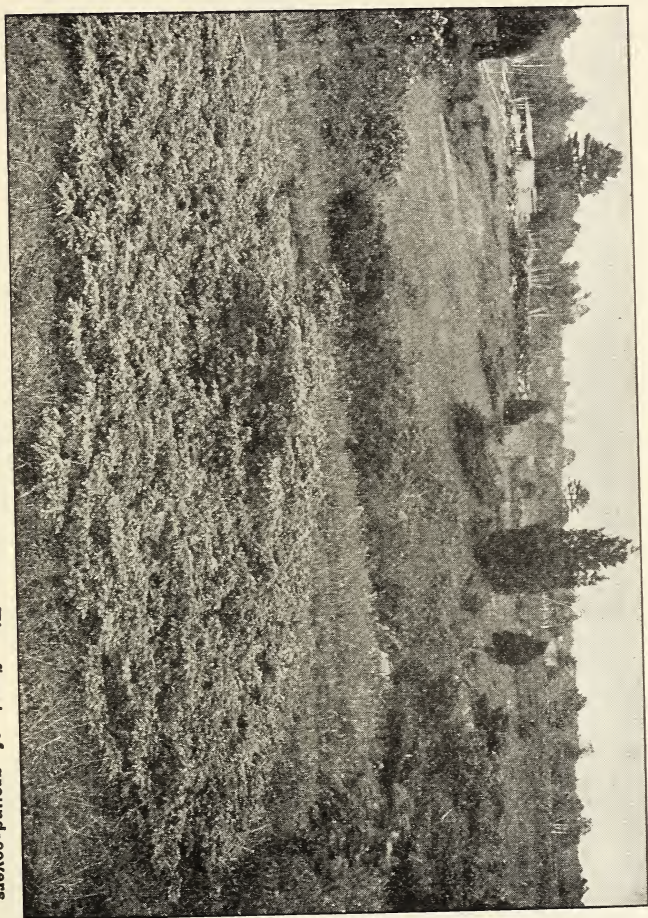


Base Planting (first season) of Mixed Shrubs and Rhododendrons
at Saltonstall School, Salem, Mass.



Avenue of specimen Koster Blue Spruces at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

Juniperus communis depressa at Boxford Nursery. The finest of ground-covers.





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IRIS CRISTATA in the rockery. Pale blue with yellow throat.

Photographed by W. R. Graves

Young planting of Native and Hybrid Rhododendrons in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

These were planted where the soil is naturally strongly alkaline or filled with lime. Complete success was obtained by excavating and filling in with several feet of humus and an acid soil mixture.



The Successful Rhododendron Bed

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera and similar native and exotic plants, and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., which delight in acid soil conditions and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

Soil. This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations, and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Creating Necessary "Acid" Conditions. Dr. Coville, United States Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has made some very interesting greenhouse experiments which would seem to prove that acidifying soils by the application of aluminum sulfate makes it possible to grow these acid soil plants much more successfully. We are testing out this method on a large scale, and can no doubt give some definite conclusions in another year as to how this method will work in outdoor plantings.

It must be remembered, however, that application of acids will not take the place of humus. Others claim beneficial results by the application of tannic acid in dilution, but this also needs further experiments before the method can be generally recommended. Hardwood sawdust may be used as a mulch, and also ground peat moss or mull, which is imported from Holland, both having acid reaction.

The above experiments indicate that by suitable treatment, these beautiful ericaceous plants may sometimes be grown successfully on the alkaline soils of the Middle West.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of hardwood leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants. No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate two to three feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat or similar soils. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above the surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid.—Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then soak the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting, and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative, and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.

Enemies of the Rhododendron. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on Rhododendron maximum, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supply "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Andromeda polifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf), *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Taxus canadensis* (Canada Yew), *Galax aphylla*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Mitchella repens* (Partridgeberry), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, Trilliums, Erythroniums (Dog-tooth Violets). Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese, Azaleas in variety, *Ilex verticillata*, *Aronias* (Chokeberry) in variety, and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs. Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

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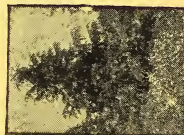
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Abbreviations: Ag=Economic Herbarium of the United States Department of Agriculture; Ar=Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; Cy=Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.

A dagger (†) indicates a horticultural variety for which the Joint Committee recommends the use of the common name alone, although recognizing that the scientific name in italics, followed by the dagger, has good botanical standing according to the authority cited.

AARONSBEARD CACTUS

Opuntia leucotricha

ABELIA **ABELIA**
chinensis (rupestris) . **CHINESE A.**
engleriana **ENGLER A.**
floribunda **MEXICAN A.**
grandiflora **GLOSSY A.**
ABELMOSCHUS . . . **HIBISCUS**
ABERIA **DOVYALIS**

ABIES **FIR**
alba Ag-Ar **A. pectinata**
The name *A. alba* is often misapplied to *Picea canadensis*.

alcockiana **Picea alcockiana**
The name *A. alcockiana* has often been misapplied to *Picea jezoensis hondoensis*.

amabilis **CASCADE FIR**
The name *A. amabilis* is sometimes misapplied to *A. grandis*.

apollinis . **A. cephalonica apollinis**
arizonica (*Abies lasiocarpa arizonica* Cy) **CORK FIR**

baborensis Cy **A. numidica**
balsamea **BALSAM FIR**

—hudsonia (hudsonica) . **HUDSON F.**
brachyphylla **A. homolepis**

bracteata **A. venusta**
canadensis **Tsuga canadensis**

cephalonica **GREEK FIR**
—apollinis **APOLLO F.**

cilicica **CILICIAN F.**
concolor **WHITE F.**

—lowiana **PACIFIC WHITE F.**
See also hort. var. list on page 2.

douglasi . . **Pseudotsuga douglasi**
excelsa **Picea excelsa**

firma (momi) **MOMI FIR**
fraseri **FRASER F.**

grandis **GREAT SILVER F.**

ABIES, continued

holophylla **NEEDLE FIR**
homolepis (brachyphylla) . **NIKKO F.**
—umbilicata (umbellata)

— . **DIMPLECONE F.**
hudsonica . **A. balsamea hudsonica**

lasiocarpa (subalpina) . **ALPINE FIR**
—arizonica Cy **A. arizonica**

lowiana **A. concolor lowiana**
magnifica **RED FIR**

—shastensis **SHASTA F.**
See also hort. var. list on page 2.

mariesi **MARIES F.**
menziesi **Picea sitchensis**

momi **A. firma**
nobilis **NOBLE FIR**

See also hort. var. list on page 2.
nordmanniana **NORDMANN F.**

numidica (*A. baborensis* Cy) **ALGERIAN F.**

orientalis **Picea orientalis**
pectinata (*A. picea* Cy; *A. alba*

Ag-Ar) **SILVER FIR**
See also hort. var. list on page 2.

picea Cy **A. pectinata**
pindrow **PINDROW FIR**

pinsapo **SPANISH F.**
See also hort. var. list on page 2.

pungens **Picea pungens**
sachalinensis **SAKHALIN FIR**

sibirica **SIBERIAN F.**
spectabilis (*A. webbiana* Cy)

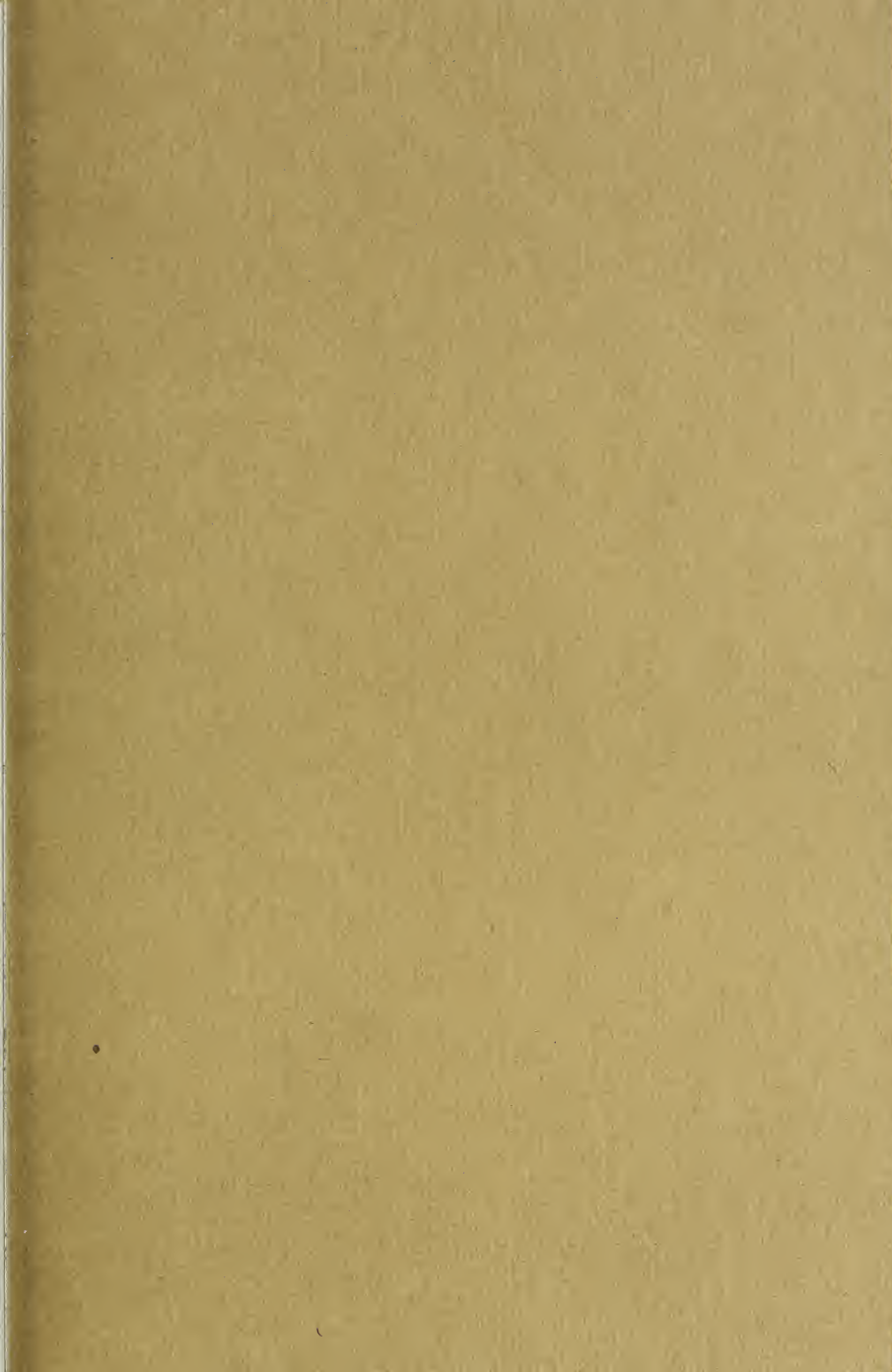
— . **HIMALAYAN F.**
subalpina **A. lasiocarpa**

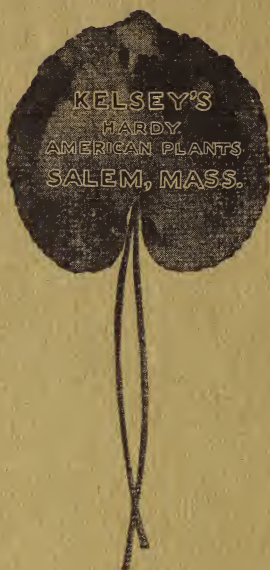
umbellata . **A. homolepis umbilicata**
venusta (bracteata) .

— . **BRISTLECONE FIR**
veitchi **VEITCH F.**

webbiana Cy **A. spectabilis**

"Standardized Plant Names" will be of the greatest assistance to me in editing the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America.—Mrs. M. H. B. MCKNIGHT, Sewickley, Pa.





Member American Association of Nurserymen